

# THE MERCK INDEX

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TWELFTH EDITION

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*Published by*  
*Merck Research Laboratories*  
*Division of*  
MERCK & CO., INC.  
Whitehouse Station, NJ

1996

**MERCK & CO., INC.**  
Whitehouse Station, N.J.  
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1st Edition—1889  
2nd Edition—1896  
3rd Edition—1907  
4th Edition—1930  
5th Edition—1940  
6th Edition—1952  
7th Edition—1960  
8th Edition—1968  
9th Edition—1976  
10th Edition—1983  
11th Edition—1989

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Library of Congress Catalog  
Card Number 89-60001  
ISBN Number 0911910-12-3

First Printing—March 1996  
Second Printing—April 1997

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Ethyl  $\alpha$ -Bromopropionate

3820

$H_2SO_4$ : Kamm, Marvel, *Org. Syn. coll. vol. I*, 29 (1941). By phosphorus and bromine method: Goshorn *et al.*, *Ibid.* 36. Absorption spectrum: Hantzsch, *Ber.* 58, 619 (1925). Physical properties: Mumford, Phillips, *J. Chem. Soc.* 1950, 75. Toxicity data: E. H. Vernot *et al.*, *Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol.* 42, 417 (1977).

Colorless, flammable, volatile liq; ethereal odor; burning taste; becomes yellowish on exposure to air and light. Vapor harmful.  $d_4^{20}$  1.4612;  $d_4^{25}$  1.4515. bp 38.2°. mp -119°.  $n_D^{20}$  1.4242. Sol in water (g/100 g) at 0°: 1.067; 10°: 0.965; 20°: 0.914; 30°: 0.896; miscible with alcohol, ether, chloroform and with other organic solvents. Explosive limits (% by vol in air), lower 6.75, upper 11.25. Auto-ignition temp 952°F (511°C). LC<sub>50</sub> rats, mice (ppm): 27000, 16200 (Vernot).

**Caution:** Potential symptoms of overexposure are irritation of eyes, respiratory system and skin; central nervous system depression; pulmonary edema; liver and kidney disease; cardiac arrhythmias; cardiac arrest. See *NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards* (DHHS/NIOSH 90-117, 1990) p 106.

**USE:** Ethylating agent in organic synthesis; as refrigerant. Formerly used as a topical and inhalation anesthetic.

**3820. Ethyl  $\alpha$ -Bromopropionate. 2-Bromopropionic acid ethyl ester.**  $C_5H_9BrO_2$ ; mol wt 181.03. C 33.17%, H 5.01%, Br 44.14%, O 17.68%.  $CH_3CHBrCOOC_2H_5$ .

Liquid; sharp, pungent odor; becomes yellow on exposure to light.  $d_4^{20}$  1.447. bp 159-160°; also stated as 160-165°.  $n_D^{20}$  1.4469. Insol in water; miscible with alcohol, ether. Protect from light.

**3821. Ethyl *tert*-Butyl Ether. 2-Ethoxy-2-methylpropane; *tert*-butyl ethyl ether; ethyl *tert*-butyl oxide; 1,1-dimethylethyl ethyl ether; ethyl 1,1-dimethylethyl ether; ETBE.**  $C_8H_{18}O$ ; mol wt 102.18. C 70.53%, H 13.81%, O 15.66%.  $(CH_3)_3C(OCH_2CH_3)$ . Prepn J. U. Nef, *Ann.* 309, 126 (1899). Synthesis: J. F. Norris, G. W. Rigby, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 54, 2088 (1932). Physical properties: T. W. Evans, K. R. Edlund, *Ind. Eng. Chem.* 28, 1186 (1936). Thermal decomposition: N. I. Daly, C. Wentrup, *Aust. J. Chem.* 21, 1535 (1968). Brief review focusing on use as gasoline additive: M. Iborra *et al.*, *Chemtech.* 18, 120 (1988).

bp 69-71°. fp -94.0°. Also reported as bp 73.1° (Norris, Rigby).  $d_4^{20}$  0.7364.  $n_D^{20}$  1.3728. Also reported as bp 72.8° (Evans, Edlund).  $d_4^{25}$  0.7456;  $d_4^{20}$  0.7404;  $d_4^{25}$  0.7353,  $d_4^{20}$  0.7300.  $n_D^{20}$  1.3760. Vapor pressure at 25°: 130 mm Hg. Heat vaporization: 74.3 cal/g. Specific heat (liquid) at 25°: 0.51 cal/g/°C. Surface tension at 24°: 19.8 dynes/cm. Sol in water (20°): 1.2 g/100 g soln. Sol of water in compound (20°): 0.5 g/100 g soln.

**USE:** Gasoline additive.

**3822. Ethyl Butyrate. Butanoic acid ethyl ester; butyric acid ethyl ester; ethyl *n*-butyrate.**  $C_8H_{16}O_2$ ; mol wt 116.16. C 62.04%, H 10.41%, O 27.55%.  $CH_3CH_2CH_2COOC_2H_5$ . Toxicity data: P. M. Jenner *et al.*, *Food Cosmet. Toxicol.* 2, 327 (1964).

Colorless liq; pineapple odor.  $d_4^{20}$  0.879. bp 120-121°. mp -93°.  $n_D^{20}$  1.400. Flash pt. closed cup: 78°F (25°C); open cup: 85°F (29°C). Sol in about 150 parts water; misc with alcohol, ether. LD<sub>50</sub> orally in rats: 13,050 mg/kg (Jenner).

**USE:** Manuf artificial rum; perfumery; the alcoholic soln constitutes the so-called "pineapple oil".

**3823. Ethyl Caprate. Decanoic acid ethyl ester; ethyl decanoate.**  $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$ ; mol wt 200.32. C 71.95%, H 12.08%, O 15.97%.  $CH_3(CH_2)_8COOC_2H_5$ . Colorless liq.  $d_4^{20}$  0.862. bp 243-245°. Insoluble in water; miscible with alcohol, chloroform, ether.

**USE:** Manuf wine bouquets, cognac essence.

**3824. Ethyl Caproate. Hexanoic acid ethyl ester; ethyl hexanoate.**  $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$ ; mol wt 144.21. C 66.63%, H 11.18%, O 22.19%.  $CH_3(CH_2)_4COOC_2H_5$ .

Colorless to yellowish liquid; pleasant odor.  $d_4^{20}$  0.871. bp 166-167°. Insol in water; miscible with alcohol, ether.

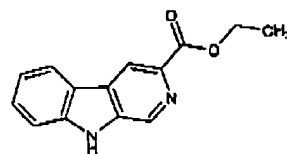
**USE:** Manuf artificial fruit flavors.

**3825. Ethyl Caprylate. Octanoic acid ethyl ester; ethyl octanoate; ethyl octylate.**  $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$ ; mol wt 172.27. C 69.72%, H 11.70%, O 18.58%.  $CH_3(CH_2)_6COOC_2H_5$ .

Colorless, clear, very mobile liquid; pleasant, pineapple odor.  $d_4^{20}$  0.878. bp 207-209°. Insol in water; misc with alk. ether. LD<sub>50</sub> orally in rats: 25,960 mg/kg. P. M. Jenner *et al.*, *Food Cosmet. Toxicol.* 2, 327 (1964).

**USE:** Manuf fruit ethers; constit of enanthic, coccic, and cognac ethers.

**3826. Ethyl  $\beta$ -Carboline-3-carboxylate. 9H-Pyrido[1,4-*b*]indole-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester; ethyl norharmancarboxylate;  $\beta$ -CCE.**  $C_{17}H_{15}N_2O_3$ ; mol wt 240.26. C 69.99%, H 5.03%, N 11.66%, O 13.32%. Deriv of  $\beta$ -carboline that is a potent displacer of  $^3H$ -diazepam from brain benzodiazepine receptors. Isola from human urine and brain and binding site study: C. Braestrup *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 77, 2288 (1980). Initially thought to be an endogenous ligand for benzodiazepine receptors in mammalian CNS, it is now believed to be formed during isola and extraction procedures. R. F. Squires in *GABA and Benzodiazepine Receptors*, E. Costa *et al.* Eds. (Raven Press, New York, 1980) pp 129-138; M. Nicolson *et al.*, *J. Neurochem.* 36, 276 (1981). Synthesis and psychotropic activity: Japan, Kokai 81 43283 (to Schering AG), C.A. 95, 115508a (1981); U. Eder *et al.*, *Eur. pat. Appl.* 30,254 (1981 to A/S Ferrosan; Schering AG).  $\beta$ -CCE has been shown to lower seizure threshold and to reverse the sedative effect of flurazepam, *q.v.*: P. J. Cowen *et al.*, *Nature* 290, 54 (1981). Neurochemical and pharmacological actions of  $\beta$ -CCE and other  $\beta$ -carbolines: M. Cain *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 25, 1081 (1982). Antigenic and convulsant properties: L. Prado de Carvalho *et al.*, *Nature* 301, 64 (1983).



mp 229-233°. uv max (pH 7): 215, 242, 279 nm.

**3-Hydroxymethyl- $\beta$ -carboline,  $C_{17}H_{15}N_2O_3$ , 9H-pyrido[1,4-*b*]indole-3-methanol, 3-HMC.** Prepn: F. Hamaguchi, S. Ohki, *Heterocycles* 8, 383 (1977); M. Cain *et al.*, *loc. cit.* Antagonism of anticonvulsant and anxiolytic actions of diazepam: P. Skolnick *et al.*, *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 68, 381 (1980). Crystals, mp 225-228°.

**USE:** As tools for studying benzodiazepine receptors.

**3827. Ethyl Carbonate. Carbonic acid diethyl ester; diethyl carbonate; Eufin.**  $C_6H_{12}O_3$ ; mol wt 118.13. C 50.84%, H 8.53%, O 40.63%.  $(C_2H_5O)_2C=O$ . Prepn: Palomani *et al.*, *Ber.* 72, 313 (1939). Manuf: Mador, Blackham, U.S. pat. 3,114,762 (1963 to Natl. Distillers & Chem.).

Liquid, bp 126°. Pleasant ethereal odor, mp -43°. Flash pt. closed cup: 77°F (25°C).  $d_4^{20}$  0.9764.  $n_D^{20}$  1.3843. Practically insol in water; miscible with alcohol, ether.

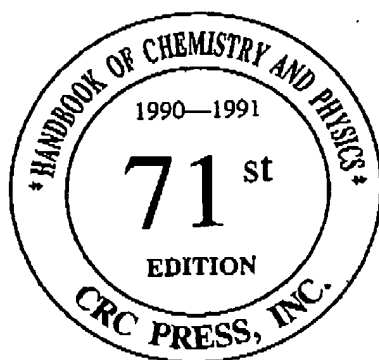
**USE:** Solvent for nitrocellulose; manuf radio tubes; fixing rare earths to cathode elements.

**3828. Ethyl Cellulose. Cellulose ethyl ether; Ethocel.** Prep'd from wood pulp or chemical cotton by treatment with alkali and ethylation of the alkali cellulose with ethyl chloride. Review and bibliography: E. Ott, *Cellulose and Cellulose Derivatives* (New York, 2nd ed., 1955).

White granules. Sol in substitution upon the degree of substitution. Commercial ethyl cellulose has an ethoxy content of 43-50%. A 47% product softens at 140° and is sol in ethyl acetate, ethylene dichloride, benzene, toluene, xylene, butyl acetate, acetone, methanol, ethanol, butanol, carbon tetrachloride. To avoid brittleness, ethyl cellulose formulations usually include an antioxidant such as hydroquinone, monobenzyl ether, 4-hexylpyrocatechol, or diphenylamine.

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## PHYSICAL CONSTANTS OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (Continued)

No.	Name, Synonyms, and Formula	Mol. wt.	Color, crystalline form, specific rotation and $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ (log z)	b.p. °C.	m.p. °C.	Density	$n_D$	Solubility	Ref.
4830	Cellulose, hexanitrate or Gun cotton ( $C_{12}H_{11}N_6O_{11}$ )	(594.27)	wh amor		160-70 (ign)	1.66		ph NO <sub>2</sub>	
4831	Cellulose, pentanitrate ( $C_{12}H_{11}N_5O_{10}$ )	(549.28)	wh amor			1.66		eth-al	
4832	Cellulose, tetranitrate or in Collodion ( $C_{12}H_{11}N_4O_9$ )	(504.28)	wh amor			1.66		eth-al	
4833	Cellulose, triacetate ( $C_{12}H_{13}O_5$ )	(288.25)	yesh fl [ $\alpha$ ] <sub>D</sub> <sup>25</sup> = -22.5 (chl)					aa	
4834	Cellulose, triethyl ether or Ethylcellulose ( $C_{12}H_{22}O_5$ )	(246.30)	wh nd (bz) [ $\alpha$ ] <sub>D</sub> <sup>25</sup> = +26.1 (bz)		240-55			eth	
4835	Cellulose, trinitrate or in Collodion ( $C_{12}H_{11}N_3O_9$ )	(459.28)	wh			1.66		acc, aa	
4836	Leptanantine $C_{12}H_{19}N_3O_2$	606.72	yc amor pw [ $\alpha$ ] <sub>D</sub> <sup>25</sup> = +277 (chl)		145-55			al, eth, acc, bz	C49, 1745
4837	Cerane or Isohexacosane $CH_3(CH_2)_{24}CH_3$	366.71	pl (eth), sc (w)	207°	61			al, eth	B1°, 143
4838	Cerulignone ( $C_{26}H_{50}O(CH_2O)_4$ )	304.30	bl gr						B8°, 573
4839	Cetane or Hexadecane $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CH_3$	226.45	lf (acc)	287, 149°	18.2	0.7733 <sup>100°</sup>	1.4345	eth	B1°, 537
4840	Cetene or 1-Hexadecene $CH_3(CH_2)_{13}CH=CH_2$	224.43	lf	284.4, 155°	4.1	0.7811 <sup>100°</sup>	1.4412°	al, eth, peth	B1°, 927
4841	Cetyl alcohol or 1-Hexadecanol $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CH_2OH$	242.45	fl (AcOEt)	344, 190°	50	0.8176 <sup>100°</sup>	1.4283°	eth, ace, bz, chl	B1°, 1876
4842	Cetylamine or 1-Amino hexadecane $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CH_2NH_2$	241.46	lf	322.5, 144°	46.8	0.8129 <sup>100°</sup>	1.4496°	al, eth, ace, bz, chl	B4°, 818
4843	Cetyl Phenyl Ether or Hexadecyl phenyl ether $C_{16}H_{33}OC_6H_5$	318.54	lf (al)	200°	41.8	0.8434 <sup>42</sup>	1.4556°		B6°, 555
4844	Cetyl sulfate ( $C_{16}H_{33}O_4S_2$ )	546.93			66.2			w	B1°, 1879
4845	Cevagenine $C_{11}H_{19}NO_2$	309.64	nd (MeOH-eth), [ $\alpha$ ] <sub>D</sub> <sup>25</sup> = -47.5 (al)		246-8				B21°, 6815
4846	Chalcone dibromide-(threo) $C_6H_5CHBrCHBrCOCH_3$	368.07	nd (al)		122-3			al	B7°, 2155
4847	Chalcone dibromide-(erythro) $C_6H_5CHBrCHBrCOCH_3$	368.07	pr or nd (al)		159-60				B7°, 2154
4848	Chalcone-(trans) or Benzalacetophenone $C_6H_5COCH=CHC_6H_5$	208.26	pa ye lf, or, nd (peth)	345-8d, 208°	(i) 59 (ii) 57 (iii) 49	1.0712 <sup>100°</sup>		eth, bz, chl	B7°, 2380
4849	Chalcone, 4,4-dimethyl (4-CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )COCH=CH(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> -4)	236.32	cr (MeOH)		127-9			al	B7°, 441
4850	Chalcone, 3,3'-dinitro (3-O <sub>2</sub> NC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )COCH=CH(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> -3)	298.25	pa ye nd (aa)		210-1			bz	B7°, 2407
4851	Chalcone, 2-methoxy or 2-Acetylidene acetophenone (2-CH <sub>3</sub> OC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )CH=CHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	238.29	yesh nd (peth or eth-llg)		64-5			al, eth, bz, chl	B8°, 1456
4852	Chalcone, 3-methoxy (3-CH <sub>3</sub> OC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )CH=CHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	238.29	yesh pl or pr (MeOH)	247°	65			al, eth, acc, bz	B8°, 1463
4853	Chalcone, 4-methoxy (4-CH <sub>3</sub> OC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )CH=CHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	238.29	ye nd (al)	187-8°	79			al, eth, chl, aa	B8°, 1464
4854	Chalcone, 3,4-methylene dioxy or Piperonylidene acetophenone (3,4-CH <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> )CH=CHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	252.27	ye nd (al)		128			al, aa	B19°, 1866
4855	Chalcone, 2-nitro (2-O <sub>2</sub> NC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )CH=CHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	253.26	pa bi nd (al)		125			al, eth, aa	B7°, 2399
4856	Chalcone, 2-nitro $C_6H_5CH=CHCOCH_3$ (H <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> -2)	253.26	nd (al)		128-9			al, eth	B7°, 2402
4857	Chalcone, 3-nitro (3-O <sub>2</sub> NC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )CH=CHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	253.26	ye nd (al or bz)		145-6			al, bz, chl, aa	B7°, 2400
4858	Chalcone, 4-nitro (4-O <sub>2</sub> NC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )CH=CHCOCH <sub>3</sub>	253.26	pa ye nd (al), pl (bz)		164			al, chl	B7°, 2401

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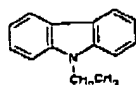
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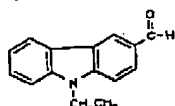
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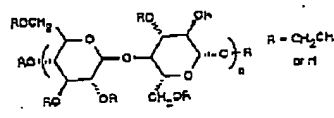
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11,232-1	Ethyl caprylate, 99 + % [106-32-7] (ethyl octanoate) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ FW 172.27	5g	9.10
*	mp -48 to -47° bp 208-209° n <sub>D</sub> 1.4170 d 0.878 Fp 167°F(75°C) Bell. 2,348 Merck	100g	19.80
	Index 11,3736 FT-NMR 1(1),822A FT-IR 1(1),607C SI 104,A,6 Safety 2,1587B	500g	69.80
	R&S 1(1),689L RTECS# RH0880000 IRRITANT		
	Ethyl carbamate, see U285-7, Urethane page 1520		
E1,650-3	Ethyl carbazate, 97% [4114-31-2] $\text{H}_2\text{NNHCO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ FW 104.11 mp 44-47°	25g	19.10
*	bp 108-110°/22mm Fp 167°F(88°C) Bell. 3,88 Flaser 1,380 FT-NMR 1(1),1286C		
	FT-IR 1(1),776A SI 140,A,5 Safety 2,1587C R&S 1(1),909M RTECS# FE2545000		
	FLAMMABLE SOLID IRRITANT		
E1,660-0	9-Ethylcarbazole, 98% [86-28-2] FW 185.27 mp 68-70° Boil. 20,436	5g	17.10
*	FT-NMR 1(3),161A FT-IR 1(2),679D SI 384,A,7 R&S 1(2),2425C RTECS# FE6225700	100g	52.00
	IRRITANT	500g	173.20
15,148-3	9-Ethyl-3-carbazolecarboxaldehyde, 98% [7570-45-8] FW 223.28 mp 86-87°	25g	94.20
	FT-NMR 1(3),163C FT-IR 1(2),681A SI 384,E,8 R&S 1(2),2425M IRRITANT	100g	254.30
	Ethyl $\beta$ -carboline-3-carboxylate, see 24,430-9, Ethyl 9H-pyrrolo[3,4-b]indole-3-carboxylate page 708		
	Ethyl carbonate, see D9155-1, Diethyl carbonate page 511		
20,067-0	Ethyl cellulose [9004-57-3] Merck Index 11,3739 FT-IR 1(2),1178B SI 500,C,4	5g	18.40
*	Safety 2,1588A R&S 1(2),3159M RTECS# FJ6950500 IRRITANT	250g	60.70
	Powder. Ethoxyl content 46%. Softening point 155°C. Viscosity (5% solution in 80/20 toluene/ethanol) 100 cps. Density 1.17	500g	109.40
20,064-6	Ethyl cellulose [9004-57-3]	5g	23.00
*	Powder. Ethoxyl content 48%. Softening point 155°C. Viscosity (5% solution in 80/20 toluene/ethanol) 4 cps	250g	75.90
		500g	126.60
20,068-9	Ethyl cellulose [9004-57-3]	5g	17.10
*	Powder. Ethoxyl content 48%. Softening point 155°C. Viscosity (5% solution in 80/20 toluene/ethanol) 10 cps	250g	56.30
		500g	93.90
20,069-7	Ethyl cellulose [9004-57-3]	5g	17.10
*	Powder. Ethoxyl content 48%. Softening point 155°C. Viscosity (5% solution in 80/20 toluene/ethanol) 22 cps	250g	56.30
		500g	93.90
43,383-7	Ethyl cellulose [9004-57-3]	5g	17.10
*	Ethoxyl content 48 wt. %. Viscosity (5 wt. % solution in 80/20 toluene/ethanol) 48 cps. Tg 120-124°	250g	56.30
		500g	93.90
24,749-9	Ethyl cellulose [9004-57-3]	5g	19.50
*	Powder. Ethoxyl content 48%. Softening point 155°C. Viscosity (5% solution in 80/20 toluene/ethanol) 100 cps. Density 1.13	100g	29.10
		500g	107.30
20,085-4	Ethyl cellulose [9004-57-3]	5g	17.10
*	Granules. Ethoxyl content 48%. Softening point 157°C. Viscosity (5% solution in 80/20 toluene/ethanol) 300 cps	250g	56.30
		500g	93.90
18,102-1	Ethyl cellulose [9004-57-3]	5g	23.00
*	Powder. Ethoxyl content 49%. Softening point 162°C. Viscosity (5% solution in 80/20 toluene/ethanol) 10 cps	250g	75.90
		500g	126.60
20,066-2	Ethyl cellulose [9004-57-3]	5g	23.00
*	Powder. Ethoxyl content 49%. Viscosity (5% solution in 80/20 toluene/ethanol) 100 cps	250g	75.90
		500g	126.60
	Ethyl chloride, see Chloroethane		
44,003-5	Ethyl 4-(2-chloroacetamido)benzoate, 98% [26226-72-2] $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	5g	25.20
	FW 241.68 mp 110-114° SI 319,E,2	25g	84.40
44,543-8	Ethyl 2-(2-chloroacetamido)-4-thiazoleacetate, 98% [19749-93-0] FW 262.72	1g	12.60
	mp 148-149° IRRITANT	10g	69.60
24,071-0	Ethyl chloroacetate, 99 + % [105-39-5] $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ FW 122.55 mp -26° bp 143°	100g	27.30
*	n <sub>D</sub> 1.4210 Fp 150°F(85°C) Bell. 2,187 Merck Index 11,3741 FT-NMR 1(1),1008A		
	FT-IR 1(1),650D SI 113,A,1 Safety 2,1588B R&S 1(1),735A RTECS# AFB110000		
	HIGHLY TOXIC LACHRYMATOR		



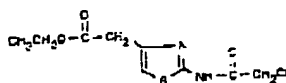
E1,660-0



15,148-3



18,102-1



44,543-8

FOR LABORATORY SUPPLIES SEE THE TECHWARE SECTION

E 677 E